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play which, as the edition points out, has lost "much of its tragic force" (as all Greek tragedies must, in varying degrees, for the modern world), yet a play in which we can still feel the "Aeschylean power of language with its extraordinary specific gravity, its magnificent compression, and its brilliant figurativeness, by means of which the poet brings into the modest compass of a little over a thousand lines enough matter to have furnished forth as many more in many another writer."

J. E. HARRY

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*Greek Architecture.* By ALLAN MARQUAND, PH.D., L.H.D.  
New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. 425. \$2.25 net.

A full and trustworthy account in English of Greek architecture has been greatly needed, most published treatises on the subject having been neither full nor trustworthy and none, so far as I know, having been both. Professor Marquand's volume, which appears in the series of "Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities," edited by Professors Percy Gardner and F. W. Kelsey, represents a conscientious and largely successful attempt to achieve both fulness and trustworthiness.

The plan of the book is not historical, but topical. The six chapters deal with "Materials and Construction," "Architectural Forms," "Proportion," "Decoration," "Composition and Style," "Monuments." Under these heads are set down, side by side, facts relating not only to the various periods of Greek architecture, as that term is commonly understood, but also to the profoundly different prehistoric architecture of Cnossus, Phaestus, Tiryns, and Mycenae and occasionally to the distinctively Roman developments of Greek architecture. There is nowhere a chronological table, and although the terms "Mycenaean," "archaic," "classical," and "Hellenistic" occur, these terms are nowhere defined. This almost complete effacement of the historical point of view appears to me a grave defect.

Of the 392 excellent illustrations only one, the 392<sup>d</sup>, shows a Greek columnar building as a whole. This is Mr. W. B. Dinsmoor's restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. The nearest thing to a complete view of a typical Greek temple, the supreme creation of Greek architecture, is Fig. 335, showing the ruined east end of the Parthenon. The whole book is concerned with details and we hardly see the wood for the trees. It will be impossible for a beginner to build up out of these scattered statements and illustrations mental pictures of Greek architecture in the large at any stage of its development. The book will have to be used as a supplement to elementary treatises of more conventional plan. It is a storehouse of detailed information and a guide to the copious literature of the subject. Indeed it goes beyond the limits of Greek architecture

considered as a fine art, touching not only upon concrete floors and library shelves, but even upon such remoter matters as moats, street pavements, and ships.

As I have intimated above, this mass of information, dealing with facts far more variable than the casual student dreams, has been conscientiously compiled. As a matter of course, some mistakes have crept in. Thus, the statement (pp. 241, 242) that "Doric simae of the archaic and classic periods were decorated with painted [uncarved] ornament" does not hold true of the Argive Heraeum and the Temple of Athena Alea at Tegea, which Professor Marquand would probably not exclude from the classic period; and it is not true as stated on p. 256, that in the Parthenon the construction of the corner intercolumniations extends to the intercolumniations next to the last. But I will not attempt a list of particulars. Let me only say that I think the Greek terms sprinkled freely through the book need considerable revision. When some competent scholar publishes a glossary of Greek architectural terms, it will be easier to be accurate in this matter.

F. B. TARBELL

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*Index to the Fragments of the Greek Elegiac and Iambic Poets.*

By MARY CORWIN LANE, A.B. *Cornell Studies in Classical Philology*, No. XVIII. Ithaca: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. Pp. 128.

Miss Lane's *Index* will be serviceable and we should therefore thank her for it without inquiring too curiously into the logical justification of the inclusion in one list of such disparates as Archilochus, Solon, Aristotle's *Paean*, parts of Xenophanes, and the epigrams attributed to Plato. The Teubner *Anthologia* is not a scientific unit, but a convenience. But it is in many hands and this *Index* will facilitate its use. The work, to judge by sampling, has been carefully done.

PAUL SHOREY

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*The Roman Forum, its History and its Monuments.* By CHR. HUELSEN. Translated by JESSE BENEDICT CARTER. Second edition revised and enlarged. Rome: Loescher & Co.; New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1909. Pp. xv+271. \$1.75.

The second edition (1905) of the original work of Professor Huelsen's, and its English translation by Professor Carter (1906), were reviewed in a previous issue of this Journal (1906, pp. 427, 428). As very little work has been done in the Forum during the past three years, almost no new discoveries need to be chronicled, and the book is therefore only slightly enlarged. The number of illustrations has been increased from 139 to